



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Folkestone

During the Year 1907,

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CANTAB.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

**To which is appended the Annual Report of
the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1907.**

FOLKESTONE :

PRINTED AT THE "HERALD" WORKS, THE BAYLE.

1908.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1907.

DISTRICT	-	-	Folkestone Urban District
AREA	-	-	2,321 Acres.
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1907)	-	-	36,030.
BIRTH RATE	-	-	17·8 per 1,000
DEATH RATE (gross)	-	-	10·4 ,,
,, (corrected)	-	-	10·7 ,,
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	97·6 per 1,000 births registered		
ZYMOtic DEATH RATE	-	-	·6 per 1,000
DIARRHœA	,,	-	·3 ,,
PHTHISIS	,,	-	·7 ,,
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			157



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE,
JANUARY, 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Geological Formation.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the “Folkestone beds,” the upper-most member of the lower green

sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness : they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous limestone, and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town, the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay, 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hills. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the "Folkestone beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the

North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year the population may be considered to be 36,030. This is slightly below the logarithmic increase, but I think it is a fair estimate taking into account the number of houses untenanted throughout the District.

The density of Population is 15·5 persons per acre.

Births.—During the year the total number of births registered was as follows :—

Males	354
Females	291
	—
	645
	—

This includes 20 illegitimate children. The birth rate for the estimated population is 17·8 per 1,000.

This is the lowest birth rate recorded during the past 15 years, there having been a steady diminution during the last 8.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths

registered within the District was 378, giving a gross death rate of 10·4 per 1,000.

Deaths among non-residents occurring in Public Institutions in the District numbered 19. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District numbered 27. Therefore the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District were 386 and the corrected death rate is 10·7 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality. — The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 63, giving the Infant Mortality rate of 97·6. Table V. gives a detailed account of the deaths from stated causes, in weeks and months, of those under one year of age, for the different Wards for the District as a whole.

The figures for this year are decidedly the lowest recorded. Certainly it was an exceptional year as regards Diarrhoeal Diseases, only 12 being due to these diseases. There is, however, a marked diminution in those due to Wasting Diseases, viz., 19 for this year as against 31 and 36 for the two previous years. This is encouraging in view of what may be expected under the fuller powers you will possess under the Notification of Births Act, which will bring to bear a better organised system for educating the mothers how to rear their offspring, than now exists. However, what has already been done has given encouraging results.

Zymotic Diseases. — The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 24 deaths.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
			Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	Deaths of Non-residents		Deaths of Public Institutions Registered in the District.
			* Rate per 1,000 Number	Number of Births registered	Rate*	Deaths of Non-residents	Deaths of Public Institutions Registered in the District.	Deaths of Residets in the District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1897	27,600	667	24·1	101	15·1	423	15·1	42
1898	28,250	662	23·4	118	17·8	440	15·5	22
1899	29,500	744	25·1	114	15·3	446	15·0	34
1900	29,900	698	23·3	82	11·7	406	13·7	53
1901	30,490	705	23·1	113	16·0	443	14·5	42
1902	31,300	727	23·2	83	11·4	390	12·6	61
1903	32,150	735	22·8	84	11·4	384	11·9	21
1904	33,700	699	20·7	109	14·3	395	11·7	54
1905	34,770	682	19·6	74	10·8	357	10·2	44
1906	35,500	675	19·0	87	12·8	375	10·5	60
Averages for years 1897-1906.		699	22·4	96	13·6	405	13·0	40
1907	36,030	645	17·8	63	9·7	378	10·4	52

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.		
			Under 1 yr. of age	At all ages.	Rate per 1,000	Deaths of Non-residents	Deaths of Public Institutions Registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents in the District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1897	27,600	667	24·1	101	15·1	423	15·1	42
1898	28,250	662	23·4	118	17·8	440	15·5	22
1899	29,500	744	25·1	114	15·3	446	15·0	34
1900	29,900	698	23·3	82	11·7	406	13·7	53
1901	30,490	705	23·1	113	16·0	443	14·5	42
1902	31,300	727	23·2	83	11·4	390	12·6	61
1903	32,150	735	22·8	84	11·4	384	11·9	21
1904	33,700	699	20·7	109	14·3	395	11·7	54
1905	34,770	682	19·6	74	10·8	357	10·2	44
1906	35,500	675	19·0	87	12·8	375	10·5	60
Averages for years 1897-1906.	31,326	699	22·4	96	13·6	405	13·0	40
1907	36,030	645	17·8	63	9·7	378	10·4	52

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Total population at all ages	30,379
Number of inhabited houses.....	5,379
Average number of persons per house.....	5·6

AT Census of 1901.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
1. Victoria Hospital.	1 Elham Union Workhouse.	
2. Sanatorium.	2 Workhouse Infirmary, Westminster.	
3. St. Andrew's Convalescent Home		
4. York House Nursing Home.		

Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1. WHOLE DISTRICT.			2. WEST WARD.			3. NORTH WARD.			4. EAST WARD.		
	YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.
1897...												
1898...												
1899...												
1900...												
1901...	30,490	705	451	113	11,300	122	135	14	10,460	336	179	62
1902...	31,300	727	399	83	11,470	149	112	14	11,030	336	157	41
1903...	32,150	735	392	84	11,560	116	111	14	12,140	375	157	42
1904...	33,790	699	411	109	11,650	117	108	9	12,911	339	169	51
1905...	34,770	682	372	74	11,734	108	101	7	13,780	356	146	38
1906...	35,500	675	377	87	11,641	113	119	12	14,484	339	136	51
Averages of Years 1897 to 190 ...												
1907...	36,030	645	386	63	11,809	106	120	10	14,655	343	124	27

Notes.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					Total cases notified in each Locality.	** Total cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	to 5-15	15 to 25	25 to 65. up- wards.			
Small-pox	...					H		
Cholera	...							
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	22	4	15	2	1			
Erysipelas	10	1		1	8			
Scarlet fever	98	3	22	58	7			
Typhus fever	...							
Enteric fever	22	2	7	5	8			
Relapsing fever	...							
Continued fever...								
Puerperal fever	...	5		1	4			
Plague	...							
*Cerebro Spinal fever	...							
Totals	... 157	4	28	80	16	29	31	83
							43	
							25	58
							30	113

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

*This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

+These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

** Column 4 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital, The Sanatorium. Provided by the Corporation of Folkestone.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

See notes at back.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BE- LONGING TO LOCAL UNITIES, WHETHER OC- CURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DIS- TRICT, WHETHER OF "RES- IDENTS" OR "NON RES- IDENTS" IN PUBLIC IN- STITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 12												TOTAL DEATHS 12
	All ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and over.	North West.	West.	Mid- land.	East Mid- land.	11	
Small-pox ...	...	...	5	1	4			2	2	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	...	...	3	3	2	1							
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	2	2	1								
Whooping-cough ...	...	...									
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	1											
Croup ...	...											
Fever { Typhus ...	...	1											
Enteric ...	...											
Other continued ...	...											
Epidemic influenza ...	7												
Cholera ...	...											
Plague ...	...											
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.)	...	12	2										
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)	...	3											
Puerperal fever (See notes at back.)	...	2	1										
Erysipelas ...	...	2											
Other septic diseases ...	5		1	1	1	3							
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	27		6	9	16	2							
Other tubercular diseases	10	2		2	2	1							
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes)	42				16	26	14						
Bronchitis ...	28	3	4	1	4	17	10	8	10				
Pneumonia ...	18	5			7	5	8	4	6				
Pleurisy ...	...											
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	1											
Alcoholism } ...	9												
Cirrhosis of liver } ...	...											
Venereal diseases ...	8	8											
Premature birth ...	...	...	4	2	1	25							
Diseases and accidents of parturition	56	2		2	4	5	2	8	4				
Heart diseases ...	...	13	6		1	1	1	1	1				
Accidents ...	...	3		3	3	26	73	46	36				
Suicides ...	...	123	15	3	3	3	19	121	157	124	120	142	52
All other causes ...	...	386	63	20	6	19	121	157	124	120	142	52	

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Nostras.
- In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal diseases" in Table V.
- Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV., are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Vilous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder. Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endro-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel haemorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. IV. and V. attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1908.

*As regards infantile diarrhoea and Table V., it will suffice if Medical Officers of Health, who have already tabulated deaths of 1906 in accordance with the schedule of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, enter all deaths under one year that they regard as due to diarrhoea under the single heading "Diarrhoea, all forms."

This having been done, it will be necessary that the entry "against" "Diarrhoea" in column 3 of Table IV. should tally with the sum of deaths under "Diarrhoea, all forms," entered in the final column of Table V.

Table V.—WHOLE DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Causes.		Under 1 Week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total Under 1 Month.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total Deaths under One Year.	
	Certified ...	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox		
Chicken-pox		
Measles		
Scarlet Fever		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)		
Whooping Cough		
Diarrhoea, all forms		
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis		
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		
Premature Birth	5	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk		
Starvation	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.		
(Tuberculous Meningitis...)		
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		
Tabes Mesenterica		
Other Tuberculous Diseases		
Erysipelas		
Syphilis		
Rickets		
Meningitis(<i>not Tuberculosis</i>)	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		
Bronchitis		
Laryngitis		
Pneumonia	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Other Causes ...)	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	4	5	2	26	8	1	5	1	7	3	3	3	3	2	1	63																	

Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 36,030.

Births in the year of
 legitimate 625.
 illegitimate 20.

Deaths in the year of
 legitimate infants, 55.
 illegitimate infants, 8.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 386.

Table V.—WEST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Total Deaths under One Year.											
	All Causes.	Certified ...	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.
Small-pox	...	...										
Chicken-pox	...	...										
Measles	...	...										
Scarlet Fever	...	...										
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)														
Whooping Cough	...	...										
Diarrhoea, all forms														
Enteritis Muco-enteritis,														
Gastro-enteritis														
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...										
Premature Birth	4	4												
Congenital Defects	1	1												
Injury at Birth	..	..										
Want of Breast-milk,														
Starvation	...	...										
Atropine, Debility, Marasmus	...	...										
Tuberculosis														
Wasting Diseases.														
Diarrhoeal Diseases.														
Common Infectious Diseases.														
Other Causes.														
Erysipelas	...	...										
Syphilis	...	...										
Rickets	...	...										
Meningitis(<i>not Tuberculosis</i>)														
Convulsions	1	1												
Bronchitis	...	...										
Laryngitis	...	...										
Pneumonia	...	...										
Suffocation, overlying	1	1												
Other Causes	...	...										
	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

Population estimated to middle of 1907—11,809.

Births in the year { legitimate 101.
illegitimate 5.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 9.
illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 120.

Table V.—EAST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total Under 1 Month.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total Deaths under One Year.	
	All Causes.	Certified ...	Uncertified ...																													
Small-pox	...	...	...																										
Chicken-pox	...	...	...																										
Measles	...	...	...																										
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...																										
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																																
Whooping Cough	...																															
Diarrhoea, all forms	...																															
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																																
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...																															
Premature Birth	...	1	2																													
Congenital Defects	...	1																														
Injury at Birth	...	1																														
Want of Breast-milk																																
Starvation ...	2																															
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...																																
Tuberculous Diseases ...																																
Wasting Diseases ...																																
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...																																
Vomiting Diseases ...																																
Common Infection Diseases ...																																
Other Causes ...																																
Other Causes.																																
	~	3	2	2	1	8	6	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26		

Births in the year { legitimate 108 illegitimate 8.

Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 9,566.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate 23 illegitimate 3.

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Smallpox ...										
Measles ...	0	7	0	8	3	12	0	9	1	5
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	1	6	5	6	0	2	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	10	7	0	5	13	13	12	4	2	2
Typhus ...										
Simple, cont.										
Typhoid ...	8	16	5	3	6	2	1	0	0	1
Diarrhoea ...	53	55	31	22	22	9	47	15	40	12
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	73	86	42	43	51	39	63	32	44	24
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows:—

1897	...	...	1.6
1898	...	...	2.5
1899	...	...	2.9
1900	...	...	1.4
1901	...	...	1.4
1902	..	...	1.6
1903	...	...	1.2
1904	...	...	1.8
1905	...	...	0.9
1906	..	..	1.2
1907	...	...	0.6

Scarlet Fever. — There have been 98 notifications of this disease, with three deaths all under 1 year of age.

The distribution of notifications over the year was as follows:—

	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.
1st Quarter	2	21	3 = 26
2nd Quarter	9	11	14 = 34
3rd Quarter	6	17	8 = 31
4th Quarter	3	3	1 = 7
	—	—	—
	20	52	26 = 98
	—	—	—

The commencement of the epidemic was due to infection introduced into the Victoria Hospital by a child from Sandgate who had been admitted as an in-patient. This child established a focus of infection that accounted for 18 cases, five being members of the staff and the remainder patients. Four other cases occurred among pupils at a private school, and were due to having been in contact with a child who had an unrecognised attack of Scarlet Fever.

The cases in the second and third quarters were due to fresh foci being developed from the above source, several cases being traced to infection caught from mild unrecognised attacks. Owing to this an outbreak occurred in St. Mary's School, Girls' Department, and accounted for 15 cases. However, by careful exclusion of contacts and disinfection of class rooms, it was kept under control, and practically the epidemic caused only 7 further cases being notified during the last quarter.

Diphtheria. — There have been 22 notifications of this disease, one of which proved fatal in the case of a child aged 2 years.

	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.		
1st Quarter	1	2	4	=	7
2nd Quarter	1	3	1	=	5
3rd Quarter	—	1	4	=	5
4th Quarter	—	3	2	=	5
	—	—	—	—	—
	2	9	11	=	22
	—	—	—	—	—

Nineteen or 86 per cent. of these cases were isolated at the Sanatorium.

The careful bacteriological examination of all known contacts has accounted for a steady diminution in this disease and amply repays the expense incurred. The cases notified were usually of a mild type, and generally at long intervals, and in no instance could any connection be attributed to school influence.

Enteric Fever. — There were 22 notifications during the year. Of this number three eventually proved not to be Typhoid.

Seven cases occurred during the first half of the year, one case being imported. Three of these were inmates of one house, the drainage of which was found to be seriously defective, and was undoubtedly the cause of the outbreak, as a case had been nursed in this house a few weeks previously. No definite cause could be found for the origin of this or the other two cases that occurred.

Twelve cases occurred during the latter half of

the year. Six of them were members of one family who had contracted the disease whilst away in the hop gardens. One other case occurred in a house from which a patient was removed the year before, which leads one to suspect the latter had been a carrier of infection.

In another instance there was a history of contact in hospital with a case that was supposed to have been tubercular-meningitis, but who recovered after an attack that pointed to Enteric.

The cause of the remaining 4 cases was not definitely traced.

One case notified as Enteric was admitted to the Sanatorium, and died of acute pyaemia on the third day.

Sixteen out of the 22 cases notified, or 73 per cent., were isolated in the Sanatorium.

Diarrhoea.—The deaths from this disease numbered 12, giving a death rate of 3 per 1,000, which, with the exception of 1903, is the lowest recorded.

Of the 11 deaths that occurred in the district three were in the first half of the year, the remaining 8 were distributed as under:—

	Deaths.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Mean Temperature.
July	1	1.65	13	57.4
August	nil	1.95	14	60.3
Sept.	2	.45	7	60.
Oct.	4	6.46	24	54.2
Nov.	1	1.81	9	47.9
	—	8	—	

The decrease this year has been due to the meteorological conditions being adverse to the requirements of an epidemic. A certain amount of warmth and moisture is essential, and a cold wet summer is unfavourable for the spread of this disease, by reducing the earth temp., and also preventing the swarm of house flies. I referred last year to the danger of the pollution of milk in the houses of the consumers. I hope next year the benefit to be derived from the visiting organization under the Notification of Births Act will make itself felt and be the means of introducing some at least of the public to take more interest in matters of hygiene.

Measles. — There has been an extensive epidemic of this disease, which, however, has not been of a severe type, 5 deaths only having occurred. As usual it has attacked the young children, and in consequence it was found necessary to close the Infants' Departments at the undermentioned schools for periods of 4 to 6 weeks, viz. :—

Dover Road Council, North Council, Sydney
Street Council, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St.
Eanswythe's, and Christ Church Schools.

All these Departments were thoroughly disinfected before the scholars returned after the closure.

Phthisis. — Twenty-seven deaths occurred from this disease, and ten others were registered under the heading of "Other Tubercular Diseases."

The death rates respectively being '7 and '2 per 1,000 or 1·0 per 1000 for the two combined. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a steady dimi-

nution in the above rate during the past five years, as the following table shows:—

	Phthisis death rate.					
1902	1·7
1903	1·4
1904	1·3
1905	1·2
1906	1·1
1907	1·0

In 1899 I reported on this disease, and in consequence certain recommendations in that report were adopted, notably the disinfection of houses after the death or removal of phthisical patients, the distribution of leaflets containing instructions, etc. for such patients, and the bacteriological examination of milk.

This year 56 samples of milk have been submitted for bacteriological examination. In one sample tubercle bacilli were found. The cows at the dairy from which it came were examined, and a cow found to be diseased was destroyed and buried in lime. Arrangements have now been made to dispose of carcases of diseased animals in the Destructor, and in future such animals will be destroyed there, when practicable.

Cancer. — The deaths returned under this disease number 42, giving a death rate of 1·1 per 1,000.

Water Supply. — With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep

well (90 feet) in the lower greensand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed, through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of a chemical analysis made by Mr. Sidney Harvey, of Canterbury, Analyst for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[COPY.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury,
14th September, 1907.

Water Analysis—Folio 14270.

The Folkestone Water Company.
Sample marked as below.

Received 13th September, 1907.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.	From 12inch main.
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green-blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1'89.
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0'15
Ammonia	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0'0008.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0'022.
Hardness before boiling (total)	15'2.
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	3'9.
Total Solid Matter	22'96.
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	↓ Slight and ↓ unimportant.

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) SIDNEY HARVEY,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

Bakehouses.—These, to the number of 40, have been regularly inspected. They are generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

As I have before mentioned, a bye-law requiring provision for accommodation for hanging up the

clothing of the employees, might with advantage be framed.

Slaughter Houses. — There are six registered Slaughter Houses and one licensed yearly. These have been regularly inspected. The yard paving and drains of one were found to be defective and have been relaid.

The position of some of these houses, situated as they are in the most crowded area of the town, is highly objectionable from a hygienic as well as a humane point of view. The Abattoir principle, which also gives better facilities for the inspection of meat, so necessary since the latest report of the Commission, is infinitely more desirable, and deserves your earnest consideration.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse, Etc. — This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working satisfactorily. Complaints were made on two occasions of the smell from the fumes given off. This was due to careless stoking and not allowing a sufficient rise of temperature in the flues before putting a load of fish offal in the ovens.

Sewage and Drainage Works. — The following sewers have been relaid and re-constructed :—

St. John Street, along Baxendale Terrace.

Manor Road, from Christ Church to Bouverie Road West.

Dover Road, from the Dover Road Council Schools, Dover Street.

Ditto from Dover Street to Bridge Street is now under construction.

The Sewer Outfall.—The scheme for the extension of the outfall, the low level being taken up into the high level from its present position into deep water beyond Copt Point has been approved by the Council. Plans are now being prepared and will be forwarded to the Local Government Board for sanction on application for a loan to carry out the work.

House-to-House Inspection.—I have made an inspection of houses in the following streets, viz. :—

Alexandra Street.

Princess Street.

Bouverie Road West, Wellington Terrace.

The drains in all these streets were in a very defective condition, and have been in consequence properly relaid and ventilated.

Sanitary Administration.—The following adoptive Acts (among others); and Bye-laws are in force in the district:—

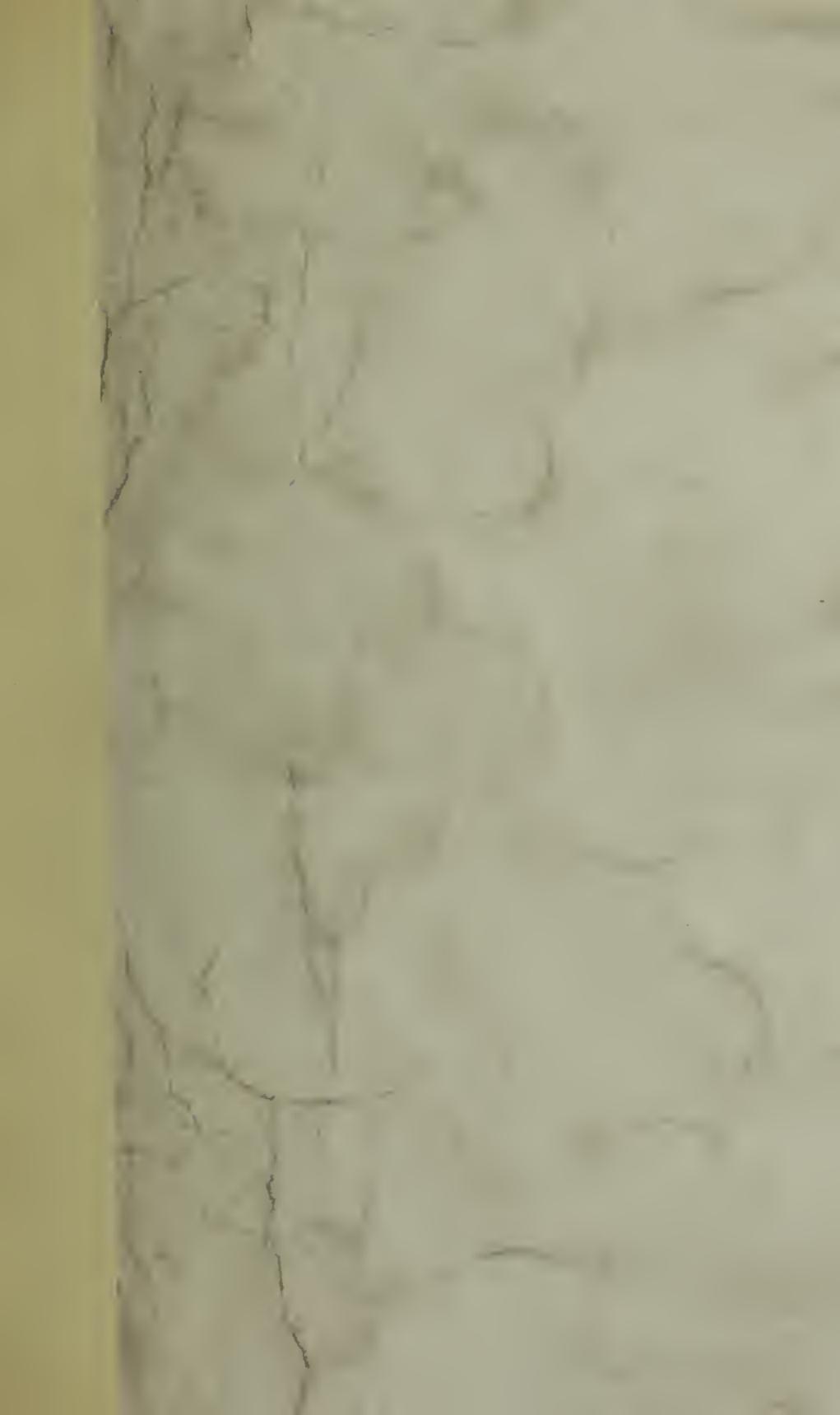
The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted in 1896.

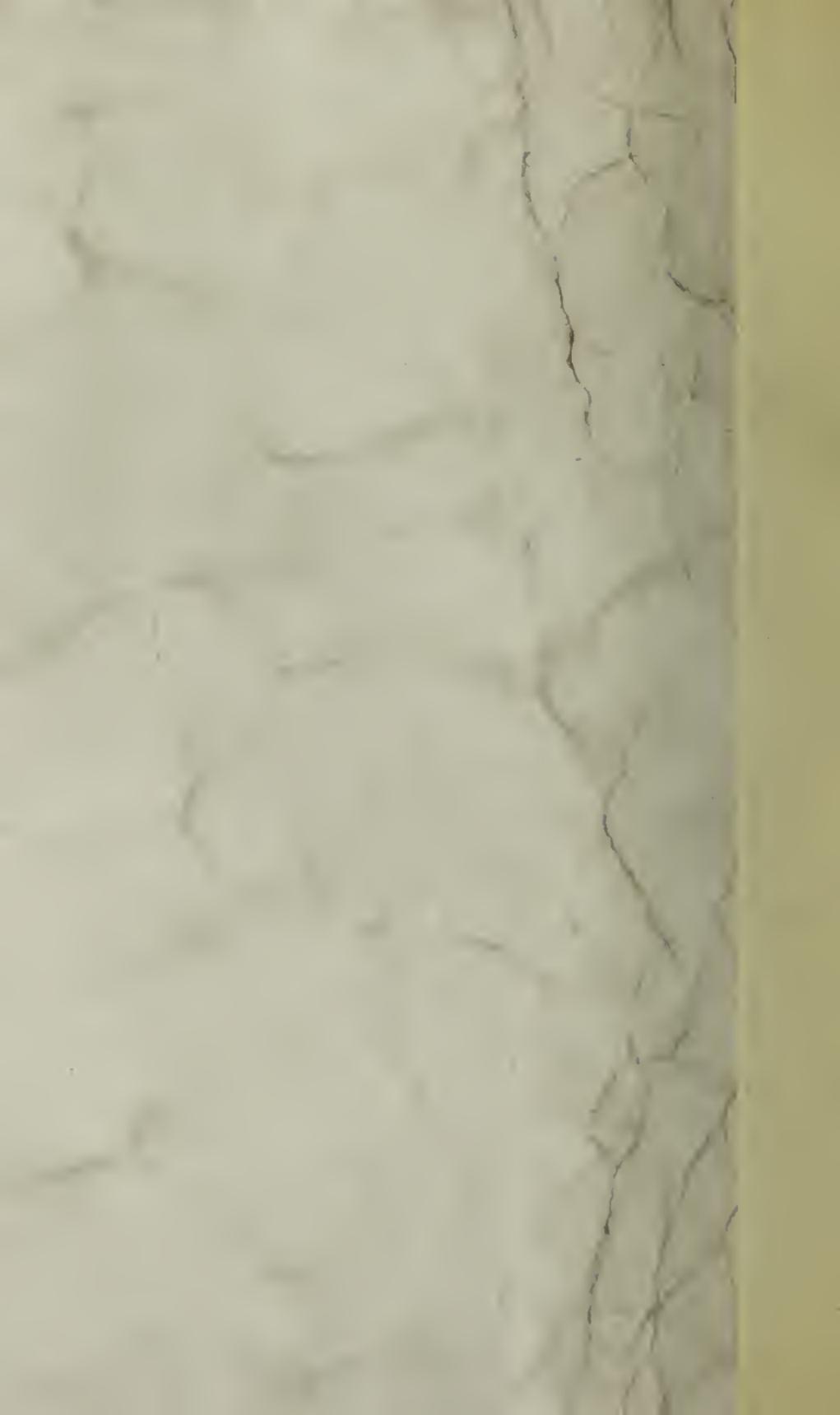
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, adopted in 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, adopted in 1890.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings, etc, allowed in 1907.





Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

Bye-Laws under the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in 1904, replacing the Bye-laws made in 1858, which were defective and antiquated.

Bye-Laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Midwives Act, 1902.—The Kent County Council have delegated their powers under this Act to the Local Authority of the Urban District, who have deputed the Medical Officer of Health to supervise the working of it.

Ten persons have been registered as Midwives this year, as against nine last year. These names have been forwarded to the Central Board.

During the year, 208 cases were attended by these midwives, representing about thirty-two per cent. of the total number of births registered.

Ten notices of midwives having required medical assistance were received.

Cases of Puerperal Fever in midwives practice	1
Death of mother	0
Suspension on account of Puerperal Fever ...	1
Notices of still-births	2
Reported for negligence to Central Board ...	0
Suspensions sine die	0
Unregistered women practising as midwives...	2

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—Enclosed is a table provided by request of the Secretary of State, showing the number of inspections, defects found, and other matters dealing with the working of this Act.

Until recently employers have been very remiss in sending in the list of their out-workers, which they are required to do twice a year. For neglect of this duty they are liable to prosecution.

An improvement has been noticed during the past year in this respect.

Infectious Hospitals.

The Smallpox Hospital, situate at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure, containing two wards, capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is also sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. There is, however, no fencing around the grounds, which is a serious defect. Also the water supply is very deficient. No water is laid on, but the place is dependent on two small cisterns, which have to be replenished by water brought from a considerable distance by cart. No cases have been admitted during the year.

Sanatorium.—This institution stands, enclosed by an iron fence, on 3½ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with a Thresh's steam disinfector, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards.

The original Ward Block usually occupied by Scarlet Fever patients, which was closed last year, has had the alterations effected, whereby it is now self-contained and entirely cut off from the Observation Block. The centre ward has been converted into a ward kitchen, a proper bath room for the patients, and a discharging bathroom have been added. The wards are now six in number, with accommodation for 14 patients, the lighting and ventilation have been much improved, also extra space has been obtained by the removal of the inside porches. The walls have been treated with an impervious paint, and the Block is now in a satisfactory condition, and has been opened since the beginning of October.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 7 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, two Domestic Maids, Porter, and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

The cases admitted during the year were as under :—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	78
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	19
Typhoid ...	...	...	...	13
Doubtful cases ...	...	...	...	3
				—
				113
				—

In addition to this number, the following were admitted from outside the District, viz. :—

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Sandgate	...	...	4	2
Hawkinge	...	...	1	0
Hythe	...	...	1	0
			—	—
			6	2
			—	—
			Total	8
			—	—

The following deaths occurred, viz.:—

Enteric	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					4
					—

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1907, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	6
					—
					10
					—

There has been no instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the Hospital.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meterological Station.

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., (CANTAB.)

Medical Officer of Health.

Folkestone Urban District.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDES INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTOR-CLERKS.

Premises.	Inspections. (1)	Written Notices. (2)	Prosecutions. (3)	Number of Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	...	35	2	
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	...	385	10	
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	...	173	—	
Total	...	593	12	

2.-DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	8	8
Want of Ventilation	...	...	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors	...	...	—	—
Other nuisances	...	...	1	1
			5	5
		{ insufficient	—	—
		{ unsuitable or defective	—	—
		{ not separate for sexes	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100).	6	6	—	—
Other offences	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
Total				

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK

*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*. Outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

+The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August) and of the entries of names of outworkers in these lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such outworkers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

3.—HOME WORK

one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the others (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August) and the total number of individual outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer there

Important classes of work,
shops, such as workshop
houses, may be enu-
merated here.

4 - REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Notified by H.M. Inspectors	—
Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) ...	—
Other
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at the end of the year

February 14th 1908

Medical

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1907.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Max.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine for Jordan's Recorder hrs. min.	Rain-Fall	Relative Humidity	No. of Sun-less Days	No. of Rainy Days
JANUARY ...	38°·6	49°·4	19°·0	42°·8	34°·5	8°·3	65	30	·98	13
FEBRUARY ...	36°·9	51°·9	25°·0	41°·3	32°·6	8°·7	61	0	1·61	13
MARCH ...	44°·0	63°·5	30°·0	51°·3	36°·8	14°·5	210	5	1·05	2
APRIL ...	46°·6	70°·8	31°·0	53°·2	40°·1	13°·1	156	10	2·12	77
MAY ...	51°·1	73°·9	38°·4	58°·6	43°·7	14°·9	175	10	2·64	73
JUNE ...	56°·0	70°·3	45°·0	61°·1	50°·9	10°·2	145	15	1·78	77
JULY ...	57°·4	71°·2	45°·5	63°·4	51°·4	12°·0	188	40	1·65	76
AUGUST ...	60°·3	73°·3	46°·0	66°·6	54°·1	12°·5	171	5	1·95	76
SEPTEMBER ...	60°·0	73°·1	43°·8	65°·7	54°·3	11°·4	193	4	·45	78
OCTOBER ...	54°·2	65°·5	38°·5	59°·2	49°·3	9°·9	102	0	6·46	82
NOVEMBER ...	47°·9	57°·9	32°·0	52°·9	42°·9	10°·0	60	57	1·81	3
DECEMBER ...	43°·0	56°·6	31°·7	46°·6	39°·5	7°·1	53	16	2·60	87

Mean Temperature for year ... 49°·8 Total Rainfall, 25·10 inches.

," Daily Maximum Temperature 55°·2 , Sunshine 1582 hrs., 12 mins.

," , Minimum , , 44°·2 No. of Rainy Days 170.

," Range ... 11

," Relative Humidity ... 80 , , Sunless , 65.

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,
Folkestone.

*To His Worship The Mayor and Members of the
Corporation of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Eighteenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The work of my department has been of a very varied character, and on account of the increased duties imposed by fresh legislation the responsibilities of my office are accordingly increasing year by year, demanding the use of great judgment and tact in procuring the maximum amount of sanitary improvement.

In giving a summary of the work done in the suppression of nuisances and other work necessary to maintain the high sanitary reputation of the Borough, under powers vested in this authority, comprising the various Public Health Acts, The Factory and Workshops Acts, The Shop Hours Act, The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, The Margarine Act, and the enforcement of the bye-laws made by

the Local Authority respecting milkshops, dairies and cowsheds, the keeping of animals in close proximity to dwellings, the modern bye-laws relating to water-closets, the new slaughterhouse bye-laws and the common lodging house bye-laws.

House to house inspection has been carried out systematically in certain streets, some in company with the Medical Officer of Health, comprising : Marshall Street, Princess Street, Denmark Street, Rossendale Road, Gladstone Road, Wellington Terrace (Bouverie Road West), Garden Road, Ship Street and Palmerston Street.

In Princess Street and Wellington Terrace the combined drains were found to be in such a state as to necessitate their reconstruction. In the other streets the defects were of a minor character as the houses in most of the streets had recently been re-drained.

The number of written notices sent with respect to the abatement of nuisances is 117 intimation notices, and 66 legal notices, specifying in detail the work necessary to abate the various nuisances. These aggregate to 574 separate nuisances, which is a decrease on the number discovered during the previous year. 335 primary inspections were necessary, and 1,148 secondary inspections to inspect the work during progress, and again when finally completed.

It is pleasing to note that it has not been necessary to resort to any legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances during the past year, as I have carried out the recent instructions of the Sanitary Committee which are to procure as far as possible the abatement of nuisances by intimation notices, interviews or letters ; and most of the notices have been complied with, and without the delay which occurs when we have to go through the tedious process of reporting and serving legal notices.

During the past year the water, smoke or chemical tests have been applied to 316 houses (not including new buildings). Defects were discovered necessitating the re-draining of 34 houses including the main and branch drains ; the drains being tested by water after re-construction. The work carried out in this re-draining has been of a high-class character, shewing that the builders who carry out this work now recognise the importance of such work being carried out in accordance with the latest principles of sanitation, and of a lasting and durable character. Two combined drains were re-constructed, one in Dover Street, and one in Bouverie Road, and in Alexandra Street two sewers on private ground which received the drainage of fifteen houses were re-constructed by the Borough Surveyor and provided with ventilators at the head of the sewers.

I have again as in former years periodically inspected the sanitary conveniences of the public elementary schools in the Borough, and as a result the latrines and urinals of the Dover Road Boys' School have been re-constructed, and are now in an excellent sanitary condition. On account of certain additions being made to St. Peter's School, there has been a partial re-construction of the drainage ; but the older portion of the drainage of these schools requires to be re-laid and modernised.

On account of an outbreak of measles the Medical Officer of Health ordered a large number of schoolrooms and classrooms at the North Council Schools, Dover Road Council Schools, St. Mary's Schools, Sidney Street Schools, St. Eanswythe's Schools, Christ Church Schools to be disinfected. This entailed a considerable amount of work, the walls, floors and ceilings, and desks having to be sprayed over their whole surface with Formalin. The slates and pencils were also soaked in a solution of Formalin, and the desks, seats, and floors were after this washed with a solution of Izal. This thorough disinfection evidently had a good effect, as the epidemic died out.

A considerable amount of disinfection was also carried out at St. Mary's Schools during July in consequence of a number of scarlet fever cases being discovered in that school.

It was also necessary to keep up a continual visitation of the schools to ensure that the sanitary conveniences were kept in a cleanly condition, and the proper ventilation of the schools maintained.

I have made periodical inspections of the various piggeries, which are chiefly situated in the allotment gardens, and a considerable distance from dwelling houses to prevent accumulation of refuse and ensure cleanliness. In one instance, I found swine kept in a very dirty condition, and cruelty existing in the shape of starvation through neglect of feeding. During the past year no contagious disease has been found to exist amongst swine.

Stables, Mews, &c.

During the past year a considerable time has been occupied in the inspection of the various Stables, Mews, etc., in the Borough. A considerable number of rooms over these places are used as dwellings, hence the necessity for frequent inspection to ensure the prompt removal of dung and other refuse. No less than 426 inspections have been made during the past year to ensure these premises being kept in a sanitary condition. Seven notices were served for the removal of dung, where such had not been moved within the time prescribed by the bye-laws. The most serious defects found at the Mews were: Defective drainage at Marine Parade Stables, defective dungpits at the following stables: Bouverie Mews, Mill Bay Stables and Frogner Stables; at Clarence Inn Stables, the drain was found to be defective,

and the w.c. at the stables, Park Street, was found to be blocked, and without a sufficient supply of water.

Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds.

A regular inspection has been kept up during the past year of the various Milkshops, Dairies, and Cowsheds in the Borough. There are 14 registered Dairies, and 49 registered purveyors of milk in the Borough. I have made sixty-six inspections of the various Cowsheds in the Borough, and in two cases found it necessary to order the limewashing of the walls; in one case I found milking being done under very uncleanly conditions.

At the various Dairies the premises, utensils, and cooling machines were inspected, to ensure perfect cleanliness, and also a large number of churns at the respective railway stations.

Fifty-six samples of milk have been taken from the various sources of supply as they came into the Borough, and were sent to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination for tubercle bacilli. In one case these germs were discovered, the cows at the farm were tested with the tuberculin test, when one was found to be affected. This cow was slaughtered and buried, and the cowsheds cleansed and limewashed.

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

During the past year no representations have been made under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, although there are, in my opinion, a number of houses in the Borough which are unfit for human habitation, such as: The Narrows Cottages and 48, Radnor Street, but as we have failed to obtain closing orders with respect to such houses as these, it is futile

to proceed under this Act to obtain any improvement in this class of dwelling.

Infectious Disease.

There have been 119 cases of infectious disease removed to the Sanatorium during the past year for treatment. Of these 112 cases belong to the Borough of Folkestone, the remaining seven belonging to the Urban District of Sandgate.

After the removal it was necessary to disinfect 117 rooms after Scarlet Fever, 31 after Typhoid Fever, and 22 rooms where Diphtheria had occurred. In addition to these 17 rooms were disinfected where Phthisis had occurred, and 89 rooms were disinfected where miscellaneous diseases occurred.

There have been 69 loads of bedding and other articles, representing 1,720 articles, taken to the Sanatorium for the purpose of disinfection in the steam disinfector; and in addition to this, one load of bedding was destroyed at the refuse destructor.

Food Inspection.

During the past year a regular inspection of butchers' shops, fish and fruit barrows, stalls, etc., has been kept up.

In inspecting carcases slaughtered in the various private slaughterhouses I have found them generally of a healthy character. In three cases only have I found it necessary to order the affected organs to be destroyed.

During the year I have condemned as unfit for human food, 1 carcase of beef, 556 lbs. of beef (rump), 148 lbs. of ox livers, 81 lbs. pieces of beef, 45 lbs. beef (bed and aitch bone), 40 lbs. of tripe, 30 lbs. kidneys, 20

lbs. kidney suet, 1 large box of whiting, 1 bushel of shrimps, 1 barrel of scuttle fish. These were all destroyed with the consent of the different owners, and therefore no magisterial proceedings were necessary.

Slaughterhouses.

There are six registered slaughterhouses, and one yearly licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough. These have been regularly inspected, so as to see that the bye-laws relating to slaughterhouses are complied with. It was found necessary to have the paving repaired at one of the slaughterhouses on the Bayle.

I have had no serious complaint respecting any of the slaughterhouses in the Borough during the year.

Port Sanitary Authority.

Regular inspections of the ships have been made in the Harbour to ensure the storage of drinking water under proper conditions, and the cleanliness, ventilation, etc., of the forecastles, and the proper storage of food. Some of the forecastles I have found badly lighted, but in the absence of a standard, and the fact that the present condition of these forecastles satisfy the requirements of the various Port Sanitary Authorities in the North, it is difficult to effect any improvement.

I have made 122 inspections of coast-wise vessels nearly all coal-laden from Goole, Hartlepool, Sunderland, the Tyne, and Blythe, and also 28 inspections of vessels from foreign ports. These consist of sailing ships and steamers, with timber from the Baltic ports, ice from Norway, and occasional steamers laden with granite.

There was no case of infectious disease imported into the Borough last year by shipping.

Common Lodging Houses.

The four Common Lodging Houses in the Borough have been periodically inspected, to ensure that the bye-laws relating thereto were complied with. In some of these I have had to make verbal request for certain dilapidated bedding to be renewed, and as in former years, inspections have been made to prevent the improper storage of food sold by some hawkers, such as watercress, which formerly we found stored under very improper conditions.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

During the past year I have purchased 94 samples of food, and have submitted the same to the Borough Analyst for analysis. Of the samples taken, four were found to be adulterated, three of which were milk samples. The percentage adulteration of the milk samples was 5·08, this being 7·82 per cent. less than the milk adulteration of last year. It is pleasing to note that of all the ninety-four samples taken during the year, not one reported on by the analyst as containing any preservative. It is also satisfactory to note that of three batches of milk, aggregating thirty samples, taken in the district at the latter part of the year, not one was certified to be below the standard. The fats of the milks ranged from 3 per cent. to 4·98 per cent., and giving an average of 3·63 per cent. of fat per sample; while the non-fatty solids average 8·96 per cent. This result together with the fact that chemical preservatives were absent in every instance, is extremely satisfactory.

A joint of meat, of which I had a complaint, was submitted to the analyst for examination, when it was

found that the joint had been powdered with boracic acid, but there was not sufficient on the joint after cooking to justify any action being taken.

Bakehouses.

The forty bakehouses in the district have been regularly inspected, and in nearly all cases have been kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The certificated underground bakehouses have been kept in a cleanly condition, and well lighted and ventilated. The various restaurant kitchens where food was prepared or sold, have been periodically inspected. In seven cases they were found to be in a dirty condition, but on notices being served, the respective premises were cleansed, and the walls and ceilings whitewashed.

Sanitary Reports.

One hundred and seventy-one Sanitary Reports have been granted to houses during the past year. To houses which were found to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition, as regards construction and where the drains were found satisfactory on the application of either the smoke or the water test. In testing the drainage of houses to obtain this report, the various tests were applied to 215 separate houses, and a re-test of thirty houses to ensure that certain repairs necessary to obtain the report had been properly carried out.

As in previous reports to the Committee, I must again point out that these reports should not hold good for a period of over one year, on account of the liability of drains laid in clay soils becoming leaky by the expansion and contraction of the clay.

Factory and Workshops Act.

During the past year various Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Outworkers' premises have been regularly inspected. There are now on the register 33 factories in the Borough, 249 workshops, 104 workplaces, and 63 outworkers' premises. There are also 28 hand laundries and 2 factory laundries in the Borough. The following sanitary defects were discovered at the various factories and workshops:—Two dirty W.C.'s, one defective ceiling, one defective floor, three blocked drains, seven dirty premises. Four cases of scarlet fever occurred at dressmakers' premises, but these were promptly isolated at the Sanatorium. No infectious disease has occurred at any of the outworkers' premises during the past year.

Public Baths.

During the past year 31,364 persons have used the Public Baths. This is a decrease on the past year's number by 176.

The total receipts for the year were £353 8s. 6d., which is an increase on the last year's taking by £8 3s. 11d. This must now be regarded as the maximum earning capacity of the Baths under present conditions.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of children using the Baths.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN PEARSON,

ASSOC. R. SAN. INST.

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

Nuisances dealt with during the year.

- 34 Houses have been redrained.
- 20 Drains repaired.
- 42 Manholes constructed.
- 59 Blocked drains.
- 17 Soilpipes repaired.
- 9 New soilpipes fixed.
- 31 Defective W.C.'s removed.
- 13 Long hopper W.C. basins removed.
- 5 Pan W.C.'s removed.
- 5 "D" traps removed.
- 11 Downspouts disconnected from the drain.
- 15 W.C.'s provided with anti-syphonage pipes.
- 3 Separate rainwater drains relaid.
- 11 Flushing cisterns repaired.
- 15 New flushing cisterns fixed.
- 30 Sink wastepipes cleaned, trapped or repaired.
- 26 Defective sinks removed and glazed ones fixed.
- 6 Bath and lavatory wastepipes trapped.
- 10 Leaky W.C.'s repaired.
- 17 W.C. basins cleaned.
- 18 Bell traps removed.
- 14 Yard and scullery pavings relaid or repaired.
- 18 Defective roofs and gutters repaired.
- 18 Foul accumulations removed.
- 5 Dirty tenements cleaned.
- 5 Damp walls rendered dry.
- 21 Dustbins provided.
- 4 Houses provided with water direct from main.
- 3 Gullies removed to open air.
- 5 Defective walls and ceilings repaired.
- 8 Lots of fowls removed from premises.

- 3 Floors repaired, etc.
- 4 Dungpits made good.
- 4 Bath wastepipes disconnected from soilpipes.
- 10 Downspouts repaired.
- 34 Miscellaneous.

Table II.

Foods and Drugs purchased during the year.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Jan. 18th	7 New Milks 1 Butter 1 Lard 1 Margarine	6 Genuine Genuine Genuine Genuine	One sample deficient in fat 5 per cent. Vendor cautioned.
" "	" " " "		Sold contrary to provisions of Act, delivered in plain wrapper. Fined 5/- & 3c/- costs.
" "	" " " "		One sample deficient in fat 53 per cent.
Mar. 30th	12 New Milks	11 Genuine	Explanation to Sanitary Committee.
" "	2 Butters	Both Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
May 16th	5 New Milks	4 Genuine	One sample deficient in fat 6 per cent. Vendor cautioned.
" "	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	" "		Sold contrary to provisions of Act, delivered in plain paper wrapper. Defendant fined 20/- and 3 1/- costs.
May 17th	5 New Milks 1 Tartaric acid	All Genuine	Exceeds suggested limit of 0.00014 per cent. $(\frac{1}{7000}$ grains per pound) of white arsenic, as it contains practically $\frac{1}{3}$ grain per pound. This sample is well within the suggested limit of 0.002 per cent. ($\frac{1}{7}$ grain per pound) of lead.
" "	1 Cream of tartar	Very Pure	Free from arsenic. Sample well within suggested limit of 0.002 per cent. ($\frac{1}{7}$ grain per pound) of lead.
" "	1 Cocoa	Genuine	
July 24th	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" "	12 New Milks	All Genuine	
Sept. 30th	3 Butters 2 Cheeses 1 Lard	All Genuine Both Genuine	Preservatives absent. Non-fatty solids of these samples average over 9 per cent, while 8 of them considerably exceed this amount.
" "	7 New Milks	Genuine	Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
" "	3 Butters	All Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Irish Whiskey	All Genuine	Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
Nov. 25th	6 New Milks	3 Genuine	One sample consists entirely of margarine.
" "	4 Butters	Genuine	
" "	2 Lards	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" 26th	5 New Milks	Genuine	
" "	1 Butter	Genuine	

Table III.**BOROUGH SANATORIUM.****FOLKESTONE.**

Disease.	Males	Females	Adults.	Children	Total.
Scarlet Fever	34	43	15	62	77
Diphtheria	5	14	4	15	19
Typhoid Fever	4	11	7	8	15
Observation	—	1	1	—	1

SANDGATE.

Scarlet Fever	1	4	1	4	5
Diphtheria	1	1	—	2	2

Total for all—119.

There have been four deaths in the Sanatorium during the year, one male and one female child, and one male and one female adult.

Table V.**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.**

Trade or Business.	Factories.	Workshops.	Outworkers	Domestic Workshops.	Totals.
Bakers ...	2	38	...	...	40
Tailors ...	...	23	23	8	54
Bootmakers ...	...	18	17	21	56
Upholsterers ...	...	13	9	3	25
Millinery ...	...	22	1	...	23
Dressmaking ...	...	63	7	33	103
Coachbuilding ...	...	5	...	...	5
Smithing ...	2	7	...	...	9
Saddlers ...	...	6	...	...	6
Cycle Makers ...	...	7	...	...	7
Builders ...	9	16	...	...	25
Painters ...	...	7	...	...	7
Ironmongers and Cutlers ...	...	5	2	...	8
Watchmakers ...	...	6	...	10	16
Laundries ...	2	...	...	28	30
Mineral Water ...	7	...	...	1	8
Printing and Bookbinding ...	8	1	...	..	9
Other ...	...	12	4	...	16
Totals	31	249	63	104	447

OUTWORKERS.

Trade or Business.	Number of Outworkers	Number of persons employing Outworkers.
Tailors ...	23	9
Upholsterers ...	9	2
Milliners ...	1	1
Dressmakers ...	7	3
Bootmakers ...	16	6
Others ...	5	4
Totals	61	25

Table IV.—Public Baths.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second the number of females. The number of bathers is 176 less than in the previous year.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS (Continued).
INSPECTION.

	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	35	2	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	385	10	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	173	...	...
Totals	593	12	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness	14	14	...
Want of drainage to floors	1	1	...
Other nuisances	5	5	...
Totals	20	20	...

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Nature of Work	Number of Inspections.	Unwholesome Premises.		
		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	293	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	52	...	...	...
Umbrellas	15	...	...	...
Totals	360	...	...	...

REPORTS TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

No reports have been made to the Inspector during the year.

Table VI.

Number of Articles disinfected in Steam Disinfector at Sanatorium.

DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER OF ARTICLES.
Pieces of Clothing ...	357
Four boxes containing Clothes ...	84
Blankets ...	164
Pillows ...	153
Mattresses ...	130
Oddments ...	129
Bolsters ...	59
Sheets ...	98
Counterpanes ...	37
Towels ...	37
Handkerchiefs ...	62
Jackets and Coats ...	38
Fronts and Collars ...	29
Straw Palliasses ...	4
Boots and Shoes ...	18
Pieces of Carpet ...	17
Stockings ...	36
Dressing and Sleeping Gowns ...	16
Dresses ...	34
Quilts ...	23
Cushions ...	31
Feather Beds ...	20
Carpets ...	11
Handbags, etc. ...	9
Curtains ...	37
Books, etc. ...	46
Rugs ...	22
Pillow Slips ...	19
Total number ...	1720



